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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/6987

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF BOLIVIA

IPF:(1987-91) $ 23 500 000

(BOL/90/016) -Export Promotion - Wood Manufactures

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	20 February 1991
Expected duration:	36 months
Proposed executing agency:	International Trade Centre (ITC)
Government implementing agency:	Institute for Export Promotion (INPEX)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 180 000 Source of funds:IPF
Third-party cost sharing:	$ 708 000
Total UNDP budget:	$ 888 000

Project background

As part of the efforts to increase and diversify exports, the Government of Bolivia has recently taken two steps: at the institutional level, it has established the Institute for Export Promotion (INPEX), a public institution with wide representation and participation by the private sector, and at the marketing level, it has undertaken a major review of the productive sectors to analyze their export potential. Both efforts have been supported by UNDP, mainly through projects co-financed by IDB, and by the International Trade Center.

Among the non-traditional sectors which have been estimated to have the highest export potential is the manufacturing of wood products (furniture, parts, doors, windows, frames, toys, etc.). The forestry industry in Bolivia employs approximately 15,000 people, of which about 5000 directly employed in wood manufacturing enterprises, which are organized in regional and national associations.

The composition, production and capacity of the sector have therefore been carefully reviewed to identify those areas where technical assistance is required in order to take advantage of the existing potential. The enterprises of the sector have been evaluated to assess the degree of

[1] This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

development of their management capacity, layout and equipment, marketing, design, quantity , variety and quality of products, labor skills, etc. As a result, it has been possible to reach the conclusion that only approximately 50 enterprises can be defined as small industries, and they employ approximately 2000 people. Their development potential vary greatly: few of them could easily target an increased production for export of competitive products, both in quantity and quality, in the short term. The other enterprises will require considerable strengthening in order to increase productivity and develop a successful export production line. All these enterprises require technical assistance in the following areas: export management and techniques, technology development, product design, quality control, logistic, and marketing.

The Government of Denmark has begun to assist those enterprises few months ago with the assistance of ITC. In view of the fact that UNDP is already actively involved in the area of export promotion, the Government and the Danish Government have agreed that the bilateral cooperation be channelled through UNDP.

Description of project

This project is related to the objective "b" of the Country Programme, which is to revitalize and diversify manufacturing production. The immediate objectives are to:(a) increase the export of manufacturing products by 15 percent annually over its duration and diversify the type of wood used in the industry; (b) strengthen the capacity of selected enterprises in export management and increase their productivity; and (c) develop a general strategy for transportation, logistic, and marketing for wood products.

Project activities will include: (a) increasing export of wood products by a annual rate of at least 15 percent for the duration of the project, as well as productivity of selected enterprises, as reflected in the ratio labor/exported production; (b) establishing 150 persons in both managerial and technical positions in selected enterprises trained in product design, applied technology, quality control, export and marketing techniques; and (c) conducting a study on the physical distribution chain, including comparative cost-benefit analysis.

Inputs

UNDP will provide international experts and consultants (61 work-months), including a chief technical advisor, consultants in international transportation, marketing, production methods and technology, commercialization; local support staff (72 work-months); travel costs; books, manuals, one personal computer and accessories, one vehicle; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	825 200
Equipment	28 600
Miscellaneous	34 200
Total	888 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF BOLIVIA

IPF:(1987-91) $ 23 500 000

(BOL/90/028) - Support to the Productive Sector and Trade Promotion

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	20 February 1991
Expected duration:	21 months
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Industry and Commerce Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination Institute for Export Promotion (INPEX)
Third-party cost sharing:	$ 1 351 400 Source of funds:IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$ 1 351 400

Project background

The new economic policy which the Government has been implementing since 1986 is oriented towards free trade and fully recognizes the need for Bolivian products to be competitive on the international market. Many distortions and restrictions affecting foreign trade have already been eliminated, through the adoption of customs and monetary measures. At the same time, the institutional framework for this sector has been reviewed to make it more effective in applying the economic policies fostering investments and exports. This review has resulted, inter alia, in the establishment of the Bolivian Institute for Export Promotion (INPEX) and in the delegation of some functions directly to the Confederation of Private Enterprises.

The Export composition in Bolivia still shows a very high concentration in the traditional products (natural gas and minerals), while the share of non-traditional export is still very limited, in spite of the good potential of some product categories, especially wood manufacturing, leather and textile products. The process of expansion and diversification of Bolivian exports is, however, still at an initial stage, since : (a) the Government has not yet adequately developed its capacity to devise specific and effective measures to promote exports and to monitor their performance; (b)

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the knowledge of international markets for non-traditional products is insufficient; (c) the institutions of the sector do not provide yet the effective assistance which is required by the productive sector and are not yet well co-ordinated among them; and (d) the productive sector requires more specific information on external markets and technical support in order to make sound investment decisions and improve and increase production.

IDB and UNDP, through the project (BOL/87/006) - Policies for the Productive Sector, have assisted the Government in addressing the two inter-linked issues of industrial production and export promotion. In spite of this, UNDP assistance is still required to improve the productive sector and trade promotion.

Description of project

The proposed project is part of a package of projects focused on the foreign trade aspects of the Bolivian economy and deals with the global aspects of the sector, while other projects deal with the related areas of investment promotion and of improved production and export promotion of specific product categories.

The immediate objectives are to: **(1) at the macro-economic level:** establish policies and strategies related to external trade and productive sectors; **(2) At the sectoral level:** strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Industry and Trade to prepare sectoral strategies related to the macro-economic policies, and to provide support services to producers; and **(3) At the sub-sector level** strengthen the capacity of the newly established Institute for Export Promotion to effectively promote non traditional exports.

Project activities will include: (a) evaluating options and implementing policies and mechanisms able to stimulate exports and limit unfair competition; (b) monitoring and evaluating the impact of adopted policies and capable of designing methodologies and models for the analysis of the performance of the productive sectors; (c) establishing an operational computerized commercial information system accessible by private enterprises; (d) developing a mechanism to channel technical co-operation towards industrial restructuring; (e) providing effective services and training to exporters; (f) training staff of INPEX ; and (g) establishing integrated programs to promote selected non-traditional exports .

Inputs

UNDP will provide 430 work-months of international and national experts in macro-economic policy, international trade, customs policies, commercialization, trade information, export promotion, industrial economics, marketing, econometrics, industrial technology, systems analysis; group and in-service training; computer equipment and a contingencies allocation.

Financial data

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Personnel	1 109 600
Training	79 000
Equipment	40 000
Contingencies	122 800
Total	1 351 400

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF BRAZIL

IPF:(1987-91) $17 500 000

(BRA/89/002) - Support for the International Area of the Finance Ministry

Date of approval:	23 February 1990
Expected duration:	Four years
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Finance
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$349 000 Source of funds: IPF
Government cost sharing:	$338 800
Total UNDP budget:	$687 800

Project background

Brazil's foreign debt, currently about $115 billion, remains the largest in the developing world. Although it represents a smaller percentage of GDP than that of many countries, Brazil's external debt is perhaps the single major obstacle to renewed national growth and development. Built on the growing consensus at home and abroad that the debt crisis needs a long-term resolution, new schemes are being sought and tried. In this regard, the Brazilian Government and other leading nations in Latin America are seeking solutions to reduce the total stock of the debt.

Foreign debt negotiations, as well as international financial and commercial policy in general, are highly complex issues. They require systematic economic and financial analysis for policy planning, a capability which is severely limited in the Brazilian Government. Designing new strategies to cope with the debt problem requires studies on a series of topics, including: past debt rescheduling agreements, interrelationships between internal and external adjustment processes involved in debt negotiations, new mechanisms for reducing both the stock of the debt and debt service, the role of the World Bank and the IMF in the resolution of the overall debt problem; and the impact of trade policies on the balance of payments and the generation of surpluses.

Brazil's position as a major creditor country in the developing world, and the resulting trade imbalance which in turn hinders regional economic integration is another issue to be studied. To this end the Government requested UNDP assistance under the present approval.

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Description of project

The long-term objective of the project is to create a permanent capability for economic and financial analysis, policy planning, decision making and external negotiations, within the international areas of competence of the Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Finance, with special emphasis on foreign debt questions, in order to help overcome debt-related obstacles to growth and development, as well as to regional integration.

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) improve the technical capability of the Department of International Affairs (DEAIN) of the Finance Ministry through the installation of a modern information processing system and the training of personnel to operate it; (b) form an advisory group composed of highly-quaified experts, trained and able to produce needs assessment and evaluation studies, policy papers and other information needed for policy implementation and negotiation in the areas of trade and debt; and (c) contribute to the elaboration of the Pluriannual Investment Plan, which is the central element in the definition of Brazilian investment priorities.

Inputs

UNDP will provide international consultants (24 man-months) with capacity and authority in the financial and macro-economic aspects related to external debt negotiation; study tours; and non-expendable equipment consisting of electronic data processing equipment.

The Government will provide long-term national professionals (60 man-months) and short-term national consultants (20.5 man-months); group training; administrative support staff, office space and supplies; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	449 800
Subcontract	120 000
Training	70 000
Equipment	48 000
Total	687 800

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

IPF:(1987-91) $8 864 000

(SYR/90/001) - Improved Management of Water Resources for Agricultural Use (Phase II)

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	20 February 1991
Expected duration:	Four years
Proposed executing agency:	FAO
Government implementing agency:	Directorate of Water Management (Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform) (DWM)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 1 074 000 Source of funds: IPF

Project background

The Syrian economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, which in turn has depended heavily on rainfall. In 1987, Syria was affected by a serious drought and the real GDP declined by about 9.3 per cent. Rainfall was ample in 1988 and the real GDP expanded by 11 per cent, propelled by a 31 per cent growth rate in the agricultural sector. The year 1989 saw another drought which resulted in declining GDP. Such drought years over the last two decades have highlighted the critical need to develop areas of irrigated agriculture in order to increase output and smooth out wide fluctuations in harvests. Consequently, Syria has increased its irrigated area from 531,000 hectares in 1977 to 719,000 hectares in 1990, an average annual increase of 14,480 hectares.

Whereas irrigated areas now comprise 12.4 per cent of the total cropped area, they account for about 50 per cent of the value of agricultural production. It is because of irrigation's obvious importance that the latest National Development Plan attaches highest priority to increasing the contribution of the irrigation sub-sector. With a population increasing by as much as 3.4 per cent per annum it is clear that agricultural production, and hence irrigated production, must be increased to at least meet the food demand of the population. This can be done through expanding irrigated areas and increasing crop intensity, each of which requires additional irrigation water.

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In Syria, traditional methods of irrigation still dominate resulting in a very poor water-use efficiency of 45-50 per cent and the predominance of associated problems such as water logging and salinization. Of the water losses from source to destination in Syria, it is estimated that 10-15 per cent is lost in the irrigation system (storage, conveyance, distribution) and 35-40 per cent on farmers' fields. Introducing advanced irrigation methods has the potential to raise on-farm water-use efficiency to 80-90 per cent, which with conveyance losses at 15 per cent, results in an increase in overall efficiency from 50 per cent to 68-77 per cent. At the current rate of water use, each per cent increase in efficiency has a potential water saving of 127 million cubic metres per annum.

In 1987, the Government requested UNDP to assist the newly established DWM with the introduction and demonstration of modern irrigation technology at seven experimental stations. Only three of the sites could be assisted through a first phase (SYR/86/015) which began operations in 1988 and ended in 1990. The project was evaluated in 1990 by an in-depth tripartite evaluation mission which concluded that a second phase of UNDP assistance was fully justified given the need to cover the remaining four stations and to further consolidate farmer utilization of improved irrigation techniques.

Description of project

The immediate objective of the project is to introduce advanced on-farm irrigation methods, as well as precision levelling to improve surface irrigation methods of field crops and raise the irrigation efficiency of the demonstration fields. Project activities will include: (a) consolidating the institutional capabilities of the DWM so that it can conduct experimental research pertaining to on-farm water management; (b) increasing the capacity of the Agricultural Extension Service to introduce on-farm water management techniques to all farmers; and (c) establishing the economic and technical superiority of advanced on-farm irrigation methods.

Inputs

UNDP will provide senior consultancies (18 work-months) in water management/transfer of technology, protected cultivation, socio-economic analysis and environmental assessment; two UNVs in water management and computer operations; group and in-training; and procurement of irrigation, levelling and laboratory equipment as well as irrigation units for the Revolving Fund.

Financial data

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Personnel	423 000
Training	100 000
Equipment	368 000
Miscellaneous	183 000
Total	1 074 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
NIGERIA

IPF:(1987-91) $ 34 278 000

(NIR/90/009) - Programme and Management Support (Supplementary Assistance)

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	20 February 1991
Expected duration:	24 months
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS
Government implementing agency:	Federal Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (FMFED)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 391 800 Source of funds: IPF
Previous UNDP contribution:	$ 661 700
Total UNDP budget:	$ 1 053 500

Project background

The Government of Nigeria's recognition of the need for improved aid co-ordination and for better management of external aid resources has led to a request for UNDP assistance in managing not only UNDP technical assistance but in building the required framework through NaTCAP, MDP, seminars and workshops for increased technical assistance absorption and aid management. Its strategy is to increase, harness and utilize opportunities provided by TA projects to bridge the financial, technological and other gaps it has been experiencing for some time. Thus, to be effective, the Government proposes to increase its capability to co-ordinate, to manage and to utilize these sources of assistance.

In order to utilize external aid more effectively, the Federal Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (FMFED) has established co-ordinating units for groupings of donors such as EEC, the World Bank, etc. As part of the FMFED arrangements for managing and co-ordinating UN assistance, a special unit has been set up to co-ordinate NaTCAP, MDP and TCDC activities. The Government has requested all donors to facilitate the establishment of such units as a means of strengthening its capacity to co-ordinate and manage TA projects.

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Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) strengthen the Government's capacity to better manage and co-ordinate a rapidly expanding UNDP/TA Programme and to assist the Federal Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (FMFED) to put in place a number of decisions and recommendations adopted in the Mid-Term Review of May 1990 of the Third UNDP Country Programme; (b) initiate and support a comprehensive training programme for Government officials at the Federal, State and Local Government Authorities' levels of which workshops/seminars are the initial elements; (c) plan the organization of a series of public awareness workshops to be conducted in four zonal centres considered particularly important in sensitizing senior Government officials and co-operating private sector organizations on the Technical Co-operation Programme, UNDP project identification, formulation, implementation and monitoring policies and procedures as well as educating them on the policy and principles of the National Project Execution modality; and (d) sustain the training process thus initiated throughout its duration to upgrade the Government officials' knowhow pertaining to external aid management and co-ordination.

The additional national capacity will support FMFED programme management activities in areas of NaTCAP, MDP and TCDC exercises, programming missions and preparatory work of the Government concerning the Fourth UNDP/Nigeria Country Programme, which was initiated in September 1990.

Inputs

UNDP will provide international consultants (12 man-months), national consultants (40 man-months), 24 man-months of UNV services in documentation; six support personnel (24 man-months each); local public awareness workshops/seminars on the following themes: UNDP Technical Co-operation and National Project Execution (in four zonal centres - Abeokuta, Jos, Kaduna and Port Harcourt), Women in Development (Lagos), General Technical Assistance Principles and Management (Lagos) and Private Sector Participation in Development (Lagos); equipment including one personal computer one photocopier, typewriters and two vehicles; non-expendable equipment, airconditioners, office furniture a 85 KVA standby generator and PBX telephone equipment; rental of office premises; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	16 000
Subcontract	-
Training	240 300
Equipment	96 300
Miscellaneous	39 200
Total	391 800

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

IPF:(1987-91) $17 300 000

(DRK/90/006)- Modernization of the Construction Design and Calculation Centre (CDCC) (Phase I)

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	20 February 1991	
Expected duration:	Three years	
Proposed executing agency:	Government	
Government implementing agency:	Construction Design and Calculation Centre (CDCC)	
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$930 000	Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$930 000	

Project background

The large construction industry in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea currently relies heavily on labour intensive manual methods for design and construction activities. It is estimated that manual design based practice results in wastages of approximately 10,000 tons of steel and over 80,000 tons of cement annually. A major area of achieving economies in construction is through improving the efficiency of design and subsequent reduction of waste in the construction process. While Computer Aided Design (CAD) practices for construction are fairly well established and known in many countries, this technology has yet to be introduced to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Computerization will facilitate more efficient and effective designs, faster clearances and replication of design work, safer structures, improved thermal performance, energy efficiency and more economical buildings as a result of comparative cost benefit analysis of specification alternatives. The main organization responsible for setting standard and evaluating all construction activities in the country is the Construction and Design Calculation Centre (CDCC). Additionally, there are over 300 construction design institutes in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, of which 50 are recognized to be important. The Government's strategy has been appraised and endorsed by UNCHS; and the main thrust will be to strengthen human resource capabilities, modernize procedures systems and standard of these institutes. The improvements will be conducted in three phases that will be completed in 1999. The first phase is supported by UNDP assistance under this project.

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Description of project

The project aims to strengthen national capacity to improve the performance of the construction industry through: (a) improved capabilities and facilities of the CDCC to act as the focal point for improving the architectural and structural methods in the construction industry of the country; and (b) establish within the CDCC the capacity of transferring computer based expertise and technology to other design institutes in the country. This will entail development, application and dissemination of computer assisted techniques within the CDCC.

Project activities will include: (a) building expertise in architectural planning and design, structural analysis design and drafting, building services and cost estimation; (b) establishing computer hardware and software facilities at the CDCC with customized application and specifications prepared and staff trained in operations and maintenance of the facilities; (c) improving capabilities in standard and special designs with manuals and reports prepared in standard designs including computer drafted details; and (d) identifying needs of computerization of at least three design institutes and setting up pilot computer units through the provision of technical experts, training activities and installation and operations of the technical equipment.

Inputs

UNDP will provide a total of 16 work-months of experts in the field of computer systems (six work-months), computer application (one work-month), architectural design (two work-months), structural design (two work-months), standard design (one work-month), building services (one work-month), water supply (one work-month), cost estimation (one work-month); five study tours abroad (7.5 work-months); 10 external fellowships (60 work-months); in-country training; technical equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

	$
Personnel	280 000
Training	195 000
Equipment	430 000
Miscellaneous	25 000
Total	930 000

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